

# THE HELLISH WORK OF REPUBLICAN CORRUPTIONISTS BEGUN.

We have received from a correspondent in Linn county a fake circular that is being scattered over the state purporting to emanate from some People's party authority. We give the circular entire in order that its true character and import may be seen. It is as follows.

## A CONSPIRACY.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 24, 1892.

To the Farmers and the Farmers' Alliance of the State of Kansas:

The great railroad corporations of this and adjoining states, that have so long robbed, defrauded and oppressed the agricultural classes, through the instrumentality of the Republican party, whose every movement they have ordered and controlled, have at last seen and appreciated the "Hand-Writing on the Wall." Influenced by avarice and intolerable greed, they have heretofore been blind to the storm clouds that have for years been gathering over the prairies of Kansas.

It is only now, when they are threatened with absolute extinction, that they have awakened to a realizing sense of the impending danger. Heretofore they have shaped and controlled legislation by controlling the machinery of Republican caucuses and conventions, but now that the Republican nominations in the state of Kansas are no longer equivalent to election, they have concluded to protect their interests by dictating the senatorial and legislative nominations of the People's party.

To this effect edict has gone forth to all these local superintendents who can be depended upon, to have the railroad men form clubs ostensibly in the interest of the People's party, but really to secure the nomination of some railroad employee for senator or representative.

In other words we desire to call your attention to a deliberate plot on the part of the railroad managers to have their employees nominated for legislative offices whenever they can succeed in pushing them to the front. This programme, should we allow it to be carried out, will inevitably result in the defeat of one of the primary objects of the People's party, viz.: The adjustment of freight rates upon a fair and reasonable basis for the present and final governmental control or ownership thereof in the near future.

The supreme duty of the hour is to be vigilant and watchful. Let us not rest supinely while this conspiracy is being carried out. Let us attend our primaries and see that responsible farmers or reputable business men, are nominated rather than the tools and instruments of railroad monopolies.

Now is there anybody in the state of Kansas, after the experience of the two years just passed, who is fool enough to be taken in by such a circular?

Let it be observed that it is without signature and without authority from anybody. This fact alone should be sufficient to satisfy anyone of its true character. When the People's party central committee or anyone authorized to speak for the party, or anyone authorized to speak for the Farmer's Alliance, shall send out a circular for any purpose, it will be signed so that its source and authority will be known.

Now what is the purpose of this circular? It is clear enough upon its face. It is a Republican scheme, and its intent is to incite jealousy and discord between farmers and railroad men.

The Republican party has neither the disposition nor the ability to meet the issues presented in our platform. Its campaign has been in the past, is now, and will continue to be, an appeal to prejudice. It appeals to sectional prejudices between the north and the south. It appeals to local prejudices between farmers and business men. It appeals to class prejudices between railroad men and all other departments of industry and trade. This is the policy of the party, and this circular is one of the instruments in its execution.

Let the people of Kansas understand once for all, that all documents issued by authority of the People's party will be signed in such a way as to leave no doubt of their source. Everything not so signed should at once be attributed to the party that has resorted to forgery and perjury in the past for the purpose of creating and fostering prejudice among the people.

THEY have agreed together in the coming campaign to ignore every issue but one; they propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over tariff, so that capital, corporations, national banks, trusts, watered stock, demonetization of silver and the oppression of usurers may be lost sight of.—People's Party Address.

For confirmation of the above read the following Associated Press dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 26.—In spite of the intense heat in the senate chamber to-day the opening debate in the presidential campaign took place. Mr. Aldrich opened it with a declaration that the tariff question was to become, by common consent, the leading issue in the campaign.

Mr. Vest took the gauntlet and announced it as the determination of the Democratic party to make it the issue in every township in the land. The debate was participated in by Senators Allison, Hale and Palmer. It lasted between four and five hours, and at its close the resolution on which it was based, that offered by Hale, as the relative effects of the tariff for revenue only, was laid on the table to be taken up again, when Mr. Carlisle shall be ready to answer Aldrich.

COUNTY committeemen should see that the amounts pledged to the state committee are paid in as soon as possible. It takes money to educate the people in politics, just as it does to carry on the public schools. And one is just as necessary as the other.

THE only argument left the Republicans to explain away the business depression of the past five years is "over production." And the only weapon they have with which to strike at the new foe, the People's party, is "anarchy and repudiation."

## THAT CAMPAIGN OF ARGUMENT.

A Few Samples—Stunners, Aren't They?

[Lawrence Journal.]

Mr. Cleveland is now called upon to suppress the idiots who are trying to drag Baby Ruth's Jersey calf into the campaign as an issue.

Now that the calamity fellows are on the run and as good as whipped it would be too bad for the hot winds to come sailing in from Texas and help them out.

It is said that a lake of black ink has been found in Arizona. This will be good news for the calamity party. They can paint things pretty black if the lake is large enough.

[Kansas City Journal.]

A week of hot winds in Kansas, and Capitalist Lowellling will become jubilant.

Score one for Weaver. Hot winds have made their appearance in Kansas.

Corn being saved, the calamityites are hunting for a new howl.

[Kansas City Gazette.]

The calamity party is having an inning. The hot weather is bearing hard on the corn.

[Topeka Capital.]

The corn and the Republican party are in need of a general rain throughout the state. Every inch of rainfall for the next two weeks means a thousand votes for A. W. Smith.

Assassin Bergman has not received any letter of congratulation or condolence yet from Jerry Simpson, but Jerry's delay may be due to the fact that he finds it slow business mastering Russian orthography.

[Emporia Gazette.]

A. W. Smith has finished harvesting his wheat crop, and L. D. Lowellling is holding down the same old goods box.

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

## MONETARY COMMISSION.

Report of the United States Monetary Commission, Appointed by Act of Congress August 15, 1876.

NO. VIII.

If the business of the world is to be based on metallic money the production of either of the metals would be entirely insufficient. Both gold and silver must still be used as money, and the production of both must continually increase if the advance of the world in wealth, commerce and population is to continue in an equal ratio as in the recent past. If metallic money becomes insufficient, by reason of the demonetization of either of the precious metals, or from any cause, one of two things must happen—

The commercial, industrial and numerical progress of mankind must be arrested, and if the decrease of money shall be a continuing one and cover a long period of time, it must end in an absolute check to progress and possibly in the destruction of existing social and political institutions.

Or, what is most probable, relief would be sought in an extension and perpetuation of existing systems of inconvertible money, which owe their origin to the pressure of expanding population and commerce against the restrictive bounds of a stationary and perhaps declining aggregate supply of the two metals.

During certain periods in the past, when prices have been falling by reason of a shrinkage in the volume of money, a slow and toilsome advance has been made in the accumulation of wealth. Under such conditions its just distribution is impossible. A shrinking volume of money and falling prices always have had and always must have a tendency to concentrate wealth, to enrich the few and to impoverish and degrade the many. This tendency is subtle, active and portentous throughout the world to-day.

Fluctuations in the relative production of the metals do not affect their relative value under the present conditions of the world's business, so long as the law of one or more important countries permits the unrestricted coinage of both metals, and invests both equally with the money function.

It is said that changes in the relative value of the two metals are caused by changes in the cost and amount of their relative current production, and that from the very chance nature of mining changes in the cost and amount of production must constantly occur, and that, consequently, such frequent changes must be made in the legal relation of gold and silver as to render the maintenance of the double standard extremely inconvenient.

It has always been a theoretical objection to the double or optional standard that the market relation of value of gold and silver might so diverge from the legal relation as to render a re-adjustment of the latter occasionally necessary. We have had but one re-adjustment since 1792 in our own coinage, namely, in 1834. The change of 1837 in the legal

relation was too minute and trifling to be called a re-adjustment. The re-adjustment of 1834 was not made necessary by any change which had taken place in the market relation of gold and silver, but because the legal relation originally established in 1792 did not accord with the market relation at that time. If the proper relation had been established in 1792, it is doubtful if a re-adjustment would have been required down to the present time. In the debates in the French chambers upon the law of 1803, fixing 15½ to 1 as the legal relation between gold and silver, it was conceded that changes in that relation might be required at probable intervals of half a century; but none has, in fact, been made in France since then, nor until recently have any even seemed to be necessary.

The relative value of the two metals, which had fluctuated considerably during the middle ages, settled and became steady about the middle of the seventeenth century. Whether because the great opposing forces of the American supply of, and the Asiatic demand for, silver had then reached the final adjustment of their effects, or whatever may have been the cause, the fact is certain that from that time on, and for more than two centuries, and down to 1874-75, when the German demonetization of silver began to come into practical operation, the fluctuations were slight and unimportant, except during a short period, when England disturbed the markets by adopting a gold standard.

In the appendix to this report will be found "Minute on the Market Ratio Between Gold and Silver in London, England, from 1760 to the Present Time." The ratios between gold and silver between 1833 and 1875 are taken from the tables furnished by Pixley & Abell, bullion-brokers, of London, to the British silver commission of 1876. The ratio each year from 1833 to 1875 is based on the average price in gold in each month of the year of one ounce of standard silver. When the London quotation is 59 pence per standard ounce, the relative value of silver and gold in that market is 15.98 to 1. This is the legal relation that was established in this country in 1834-37, and which remained unchanged until it was abrogated by the demonetization of silver in 1874. When the London quotation is 60.87 pence per ounce, the relative value of silver and gold in that market is 15½ to 1, which exactly corresponds with the legal relation between the metals in the Latin Union.

A comparison of the fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals with the fluctuations during the same periods in their relative production, will show how small an influence the latter have had upon the former.

The period from 1833 to 1875 covers twenty-seven years after the California discoveries and twenty-four years after the Australian discoveries. There was an enormous increase after 1848 in the relative annual production of gold, and this increase had in 1873 continued long enough to effect very greatly the relative